

sen. Lane addressed an enthusiastic meeting of 5,000 persons here last night. Subscriptions started to assist immediate emigrants, headed 500, and a number volunteered to start to the story.







GONE TO HIS OWN PLACE. News of the Week

make Kansas a Free State  
the present administration

**THE WOMEN MOVING.**—The women of Northern Ohio held a Convention at Chicago on the 10th inst. and organized an association for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas, especially for the women and children. Mrs. Tracy Cutler has been in the collecting funds for this object.

The New York Evening Post, has been casting about for a short, euphonious and properly expressive

**LINDLEY COATES.**

A distinguished abolitionist of Eastern Penn.

ished abolitionist of F  
d in Lancaster Co. on th

ard, stated that over 250,000 had been spent in litigation; over \$100,000 had been reported in charges and commissions; over \$500,000 had been lost in interest and delays; and over \$500,000 had been lost in pillage and decay. Notwithstanding this, not one dollar of charity had ever yet been received from the estate; not one negro had been sent to Liberia.

Republican friends are rejoicing  
on to their ranks of diverse pressers

Certainly not; provided they are white men. A white man, now-a-days, is fit for nothing but food for yellow-fever. Let us all leave, and give the U. S. to the darkies!

...t Henry Clay was in hell! What  
...re his feet on it?

and; that America slavery is entitled to greater prominence as a theme in the pulpit, and entreating christians of all parties to consider the paramount claim of freedom at the coming national election.<sup>27</sup>

## WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—

Hoyt and Legate arrested a few days since by Harvey and Dragoons under Lieut. Perkins have been released on bail.

ie coast, according to  
which, on examination

may be supposed to say, "you have an old cigar, not of the first quality to begin with, smoked to the stump. What shall we do with the disgusting remnant? It has served the purpose for which it was made, and is only fit to be thrown into the

The town of Dundee. (Scotland,) which contains a population of between three and four thousand inhabitants, does not possess a single public

**All operations warranted.**  
SALEM, June 7, 1896.—6m.

### Wool Commission Merchants.

our patronage. Respectfully,  
J. & L. SCHILLING.  
Salem, May 10, 1866.



## Miscellaneous.

For the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

## THE IDEALS.

From the German of Schiller.

BY HOWARD WORCESTER GILBERT.

So willst du treulos von mir scheiden, &amp;c.

So wilt thou faithless from me part,  
With all thy glorious dreams so high,  
With griefs and joys that filled the heart,  
With all inexorably fly!

Can naught, sweet time, life's golden day,  
Thy parting hour delay to me?  
In vain!—thy haves still haste away  
To that dark sea—eternity!

All quenched are now those suns serene  
That beamed upon my pathway fair;  
The ideals, with entrancing mein,  
Are melted in the silent air;

'Tis gone that sweet faith of a day,  
In being bright of which I dreamed—  
To cold reality a prey  
All that so fair and god-like seemed.

As erst with warm and long embrace  
Pygmalion clasped the lifelike stone,  
Till in the marble's death-cold face  
Deep feeling glowed to meet his own—  
So twined I Nature in my arms  
With young desire, and her caressed,  
Till she began, with living charms,  
To breathe upon my post-breast.

And sharing thoughts that in me burned,  
The silent found a language dear—  
The kiss of love me returned,  
And every heart-tone paused to hear.

Then lived for me the tree, the rose,  
With silver fall the fountain sang,  
And e'en the soulless from repose  
Awoke as round life's echo rang.

Then with almighty efforts spread  
A restless soul the narrow breast—  
In deed and word abroad to tread,  
Panting for aye in wild unrest.

How fair the world was fashioned ere  
The hidden bud to burst was seen;  
How little hath unfolded there—  
That little, oh! how poor and mean!

By bravest courage winged now,  
O'erjoyed, in fancy's dreams at play,  
Without a care to cloud his brow,  
How sprang the youth upon life's way.

E'en to the blue air's palest strain  
Ambition bore him wild and free,  
Naught was so high and naught so far  
But reached her wings its radiance!

To all how lightly was he borne,  
To him what burden was too sore?  
How danced before life's car at morn  
The convoy gay—and still before:

Love with his gaudy sweet was there,  
And Fortune with her garland bright,  
And Fame with starry crown so fair,  
And Truth in sunlike splendor white.

But, oh! upon life's middle way  
That convoy light were seen to flee!  
They faithless turned their steps away  
And one by one were lost to me!

Lit-footed Fortune heedless fled,  
Unquenched the thirst for love of youth—  
And doubt's dark clouds their shadows shed  
Around the sunny form of Truth.

I saw the holy crown of Fame  
Defiled upon the common brow.  
Ah! all to soon—a fleeting name—  
Vanished Love's time forever now!

And stiller grew, and yet more still,  
The lonely and forsaken way,  
And Hope scarce cast, through clouds of ill,  
Upon my path her palest ray.

Of all that gay and joyous train  
Who lingered loving, ever near,  
Consoling me, 'mid shadows vain,  
Unto the gloomy House of Fear?

Thou, Friendship, with thy gentle hand,  
Who healest every feverish wound,  
Who shar'st life's burdens—mild and bland—  
Thou whom I early sought and found,

And thou who glad with her art wed,  
While heavy storms are lowering there,  
Dear Industry, unwearied,  
Slow toiling yet destroying ne'er—  
Who giv'st, its true life's power sublime  
But bite for mite, 'mid gloom and tears.  
Yet from the mighty debt of time  
Dost cancel minutes, days, and years.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

## WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN PARLIAMENT.

We mentioned some time ago the intention expressed by Lord Lyndhurst of giving, at some fitting occasion, his views on the matter of the legal condition of women in England. This opportunity offered itself on the 20th of last month, on the occasion of the Lord Chancellor's speech in the second reading of his Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill. Our readers perhaps know that in England man and wife can be unmarried again only by the interposition of the omnipotence of Parliament; which, the lawyers say, can do anything except make a man a woman, or a woman a man. However this may be, Parliament is the only power of weight enough to make a man and woman two after the law has pronounced them one. And the Parliament has restricted itself within very narrow limits as to the exercise of this act of sovereignty. Adultery is the only cause recognized as of sufficient gravity to justify a divorce, and the applicant for one must have obtained a decree of separation *a mensa et thoro* in the Ecclesiastical Court (the only remedy for the wrong the law recognizes), and also a verdict for damages in a suit at law. This, being a process costing from £700 to £1,000, is one for the husband only. During a century and a half, there have been but four divorces granted on the application of the wife. Two of these were cases in which the wife's sister was the party in the crime, and another that of Miss Turner, a young heiress, whom Edward Gibbon Wakefield abducted some five and twenty or thirty years ago and married.

The Lord Chancellor's bill proposed to erect a new tribunal, consisting of the Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and the Ecclesiastical Judge of Probate, to have charge of all matters between man and wife. This court has the power of granting divorces *a mensa et thoro* with an appeal to the House of Lords, leaving the husband also his remedy at Common Law. The causes of the different degrees of divorce were not to be different from those now admitted, and the husband only was to have the right to claim a full divorce, the wife being left just in the condition the law now leaves her. Lord Lyndhurst very justly regarded this as a very one-sided and imperfect reform. He moved the reference of the bill to a Select Committee, to report such changes as might be thought advisable. His Lordship spoke for a space of more than two hours on the disgraceful state of English law as regards women. He described with great feeling the condition of a wife who had obtained a separation from bed and board for her husband's infidelity. If any personal property falls to her, it becomes his outright—

If real estate, he has a life interest in it. If she earn anything, he may take it from her. If she be libeled or injured in any way, she has no right to sue at the law for redress. She can make no contract. Virtually she is an outlaw, and all for no fault of her own. And in action of *crim. con.*, the wife, though the party most deeply interested, can have no voice and no hearing. The husband may take a verdict by agreement, with the defendant, and thus blast the character of his wife by collusion. This had been done in cases in which the innocence of the wife had been afterward put beyond the possibility of doubt. The case of Lord Byron, though not quoted by Lord Lyndhurst, illustrates a portion of his strictures. Being separated from his wife in about a year after marriage, Mr. Moore tells us, if we are not mistaken, that he did not intend at first to take any portion of Lady Byron's property for his own use. But being much pressed for money, he did finally, and pretty soon, resort to it, and drew, we think, £4,000 per annum from her resources, for his purposes and those of his fair Italian friends.

Lord Lyndhurst claimed for women an equal right to be divorced from their husbands for sufficient cause, that men had to be divorced from their wives. And he would extend the causes of divorce beyond the single offense of conjugal infidelity. Gross cruelty, and other causes, could not be enumerated, but which ought to be sufficient to call for this relief, should be added, at the discretion of a competent tribunal. He cited the law of Scotland, where divorce, as we have said, is on a totally different footing from what obtains in England, and its operation, to show that the ill effects which were feared from a more humane law on this subject were merely illusory. He might also have quoted that of this country, in most of the States where the law of divorce stands much as he would make it in England, and we apprehend that the marriage relation is as much respected, and the law of divorce as little abused, as in any country whatever. Of course, we speak only of the civilized parts of the country. How it may be in the barbarian regions of Africa, where marriage is prohibited to those than half the inhabitants, we cannot affirm. Lord Brougham seconded the motion. He recited several cases of extreme hardship, and proceeded to say: "It is superfluous and impertinent to dwell a minute longer on these gross injustices, cruelties, and hardships, which were practiced against married women under the present law. Unless some redress were afforded, we must be content to be held up to mankind as pretending to live in a civilized country, while really living under a system more barbarous and inconsistent with itself than existed in any other part of the world."

Lord Lyndhurst was apprehensive of evil from too great facilities being allowed for divorces, while he admitted the demand for some redress. The Earl of Aberdeen was only opposed to the reference by the fear of prolonging the present system. He maintained the excellence of the working of the Scotch system of marriage and divorce, and affirmed that the Scotch law making acknowledgment of marriage before witnesses, followed by cohabitation, a lawful marriage, was founded in reason and justice.

The law was finally referred to the Select Committee asked for. The Times, we see, fears that it may rest there, and never behold the light of day again. But we think not. Lord Lyndhurst having pledged himself to this reform, and having thus set forth its justice and necessity, we think that he will not let it die in silence. It is a pleasant sight to see a veteran lawyer like Lord Lyndhurst, and one that has always stood firmly for the good old things against the things that are new—to see such an one taking the initiative in such a measure of legal and social reform. He could not do better for his own fame than to connect his memory with the abolition of those relics of barbarism, and the equalization of the legal rights of women and of men in these most important particulars. Lord Lyndhurst is now in his eighty-fifth year, and yet there is no voice lifted with more attention, and the opinion of no one is of greater weight in the Lords and with the people than his. He has survived the old partisan bitterness which his persistent Toryism has ingrained in the hearts of multitudes yearning for better things, and he has never forfeited, as so many survivors of parties, the rallying of men in and out of Parliament, under certain leaders, can hardly be called parties in the old Fox and Pitt or Wellington and Grey sense of the term. He belongs, as it were to history, while he is still around and able to play his part on the present scene as ever. Witness his speech, a year ago, on the conduct of Austria in the Russian War. But a great legal reform like this, which touches social life and domestic happiness at so many points, is one that most fully becomes a public man's years' standing. He could not more gracefully round his long life of public service than by a work of wise humanity like this.

From the National Era.

## M. DE LAMARTINE.

The name of Lamartine, patriot and philanthropist, poet and orator, is familiar to the People of this country; and the noble part he acted in the French Revolution of 1848 won him a high place in its affections, which he has never forfeited. Unfortunately, the Revolution involved him in pecuniary embarrassments, and these have been aggravated since by causes beyond his control. His landed property lies in the wine-producing region of France, but the failure of the vine for five successive years having deprived him of his principal chief support, and imposed upon him, to a great extent, the burden of maintaining them, he finds himself, now in his sixty-fifth year, encumbered with debt, and driven to extraordinary exertions to save himself from impoverishment. As one of the means of extricating himself, he proposed to issue a Monthly, entitled "A Familiar Course of Universal Literature," to continue two years, and to embrace, we suppose, at once the History and Philosophy of the Literature of the Past and Present.

This affords an occasion to the People of the United States to show their appreciation of this eminent man, in a way more readily to his feelings, and beneficial to themselves. Mr. J. B. Desplace, formerly one of the editors of the *Courrier de l'Europe*, of London, and a distinguished friend of Lamartine, visits this country for the purpose of bringing the subject to the attention of our countrymen. It is with him papers of labor of love. He has already been warmly welcomed by our leading literary men, and is now in Washington, for the purpose, we presume, of soliciting the kind offices of the many distinguished men here.

The following card from Mr. Desplace will more clearly explain his mission:

"Lamartine having spent his whole life in doing good to others, and in enlightening mankind by his labors, is now, in his old age, reduced to a state bordering on poverty. Although sixty-five, he rises regularly at four in the morning, and works to an advanced hour in the day, for the benefit of his creditors. The results of these labors will be embraced in a new monthly periodical, which he has just started, entitled 'A Familiar Course of Universal Literature.' This publication will extend over two years, and will embody the thoughts, and reflections of this illustrious man—the very essence of his intellectual life."

"I have come to the United States to make appeal to the sympathies of the American nation on his behalf, and to get for this publication as many subscribers as possible. I have to add, that as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, from my brief intercourse with your countrymen, there is no reason to apprehend that the anticipations with which I have undertaken this mission will be disappointed. I have everywhere been received with the greatest kindness, and the most cordial disposition has been manifested to further its objects. The importance of these to M. de Lamartine will be most forcibly explained by a brief extract from his letter to Mr. Bancroft:

"I introduce to you one of my best friends, Mr. J. B. Desplace, who, out of pure love for me, goes to America exclusively for the purpose of forwarding my interests. His success is, with me, a matter of life or death."

King, President of Columbia College, Lieutenant General Scott, and Messrs. Richard B. Kimball and Dudley Bean, have kindly consented to act on it. Messrs. Prescott, Longfellow, Felton, and other eminent gentlemen in New York and elsewhere, for whom I have letters, or who are likely to co-operate, will be applied to for the same object. When a proper appeal to the American nation shall be drawn up by the committee, I shall go to Washington to have it signed by such Representatives and Senators of the different States as will favor me with their names, so as to make of this subscription a national instead of a local affair. There are many friends of Lamartine in the United States, who may perhaps be ignorant of where I am located. To them, I have to state, that for the present I have taken up my headquarters in New York, at the New York Hotel.

## PERILOUS CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

The subjoined Washington letter we find in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser:

WASHINGTON, June 16.

Kansas affairs occupy as much attention here as any other question whatever, and are soon to be the engrossing subject for the consideration of Congress and the whole country. Dr. Strinellow here, and if his representations can be relied upon, there is much less danger of a speedy outbreak in that quarter than has been supposed, but if the advice which he is said to have given should be adopted by the President, all the apprehensions that have been entertained will be realized. He is represented as having stated that the accounts of disturbances had been much exaggerated, that no regular conflicts, as reported, had taken place, and that if all outsiders could be excluded, order and quiet would soon be restored.

A gentleman connected with the Government service on the borders of Kansas, has also just arrived here, and his representations of the actual state of things is different and much more alarming. He reports that there is fighting in all the inhabited parts of the territory; that bands of marauders and murderers, called "law and order men," "kickapoo rangers," &c., are roving about the country, killing the unarmed, and stealing or destroying all the property they can find unprotected. The free soil settlers, that is those who are adherents of the Topeka constitution, and who are opposed to the black code of the spurious Legislature, rally in small bands for defense, but with little hope of success, in opposition to the "law and order" men, and the whole power of the State of Missouri.

But the most important fact mentioned by him is, that at least four or five thousand men are now being organized and armed in Missouri, for the purpose of a descent upon Kansas, and with the determination to drive out of the territory all the free settlers.

They will meet with little resistance, and expect none at all from the Governor or from the United States. They do not think that Col. Sumner will dare to interfere, even if so ordered, and if he does, they will drive him out of the territory, along with the Federal troops in his hands. They expect the President to withdraw these troops and to send no more, and that is distinctly the course which the President has been advised within the last few days to take by the friends of the Aachen party—not only of Missouri, but of other slaveholding States. The Southern Senators, who are well known as ultra and violent in their opinions on this subject, have earnestly pressed the President to withdraw all the U. S. troops from Kansas, and leave the difficulty to be settled by the parties concerned. Should this course be adopted, or what is the same thing, if the troops, as they are in numbers, should take no decided part, the Missourians and their Southern allies, under the command of Major Buford, will soon have exclusive possession of the territory. The North might not readily acquiesce in this proceeding, and might throw a large force into Kansas, and there they would be committed to a civil war, which the whole country would soon become involved.

Nothing will avert this calamity but the prompt action of the President. He must send to the territory a force, under a large force, and he must, as they are in numbers, should take no decided part, the Missourians and their Southern allies, under the command of Major Buford, will soon have exclusive possession of the territory. The North might not readily acquiesce in this proceeding, and might throw a large force into Kansas, and there they would be committed to a civil war, which the whole country would soon become involved.

## AN INDIGNANT CHRISTIAN.

Mr. Editor:—A recent number of the *New York Tribune*, giving some extracts from a work on the "American Pulpit," just published, contains from the work an anecdote which I think is good enough for the *Investigator*:

"At this time there resided in the city a colored clergyman, a member of the First Presbyterian of New York, born in Virginia, nearly white, well educated, and the owner of considerable property, by the name of S. E. Corish. One Sabbath, on going to hear Dr. Cox preach, he was invited to sit at a seat with one of the members in the body of the Church. This circumstance was regarded as an insult by other prominent members, who held a meeting after service and expressed their indignation. Dr. Cox was a brother minister and personal friend of the obnoxious person, and, as a member, as all know, a member of the same church, and he high sense of justice. It was inevitable that he should take sides with the hospitable member; and thereupon he preached, on a succeeding evening, on a division of mankind into five races, for the purpose of dispelling race antipathies by the recital of the Gospel ideal of brotherhood. He illustrated the Gospel ideal of brotherhood, and illustrated the fully judging men according to color, by saying, among other things, that the Abyssinians made their devil a white man; that Christ himself was not of our complexion; that he was of the dark Syrian hue, probably darker than the complexion of the colored man, and that he would be turned out of the Church. Thereupon the *Courier and Enquirer* stated, with force, comments, that Dr. Cox had said in his pulpit that 'the Saviour of mankind was a negro.' It needed only one more vigorous rub to evolve sufficient indignation from the populace of the city. The saying was passed from mouth to mouth. The excitement was intense. A clergyman now in Europe told us, as illustrative, that he heard a merchant at the time, in speaking of Dr. Cox, with clinched fist, say:—'He's against Slavery, and the South, and the Union. And God—d—n him, he calls my Saviour a nigger!'

From the Evening Post.

## A VISIT TO THE HOME OF ROBERT BURNS.

In a letter received by the last steamer from Robert Chambers, Esq., occurs the following passage, which may possess interest to some of the numerous admirers of one, "whose fame is wide as the world itself."

"About a fortnight ago W. & R. C. had the pleasure of handing £200 to the Misses Begg, being the profits of the cheap edition of the *Life and Works of Burns*, edited by me, as promised by us at the time of publication."

Mrs. Begg and her husband came when, with £166, remaining of the fund formerly collected for Burns. It will be sunk into distinct annuities for the daughters.

"The result with their several pecuniary of £10,000, will place them above all risk of anything like want."

The Mrs. Begg alluded to, it is almost unnecessary to mention, is the youngest sister of the poet Burns. She is now residing on the banks of the "Bonnie Doon" with her two daughters. As a pendant to the above, I may add that during the past summer I set out on a bright sunny day in an early train from Glasgow on a pilgrimage to the birth-place and tomb of Robert Burns. Among the cherished reminiscences of that, to me, eventful day, is the recollection of an interview with Mrs. Begg, who, at the time I saw her, was in the enjoyment of good health and in possession of all her faculties though she had completed her eighty-fourth (84th) year. During my stay of above an hour, I heard from her many interesting details of her family and the olden time. Mrs. Begg remembers her brother's paying his addresses,

when in his twenty-second year, to a rustic beauty residing a few miles distant from the home of the Burns, on whom he composed his curious song of similes, "On Cessnock Banks there lies a lass." The year following, 1782, she recollects being at a merry dancing party at Torbolton, in company with her brother Robert, and her sister, Agnes, and Annabella.

Mrs. Begg recalls distinctly the death of her worthy father, which occurred on the 13th of February, 1784, as related in Chamber's Burns. She stood by his bedside that morning, with no other company but her brother Robert. Seeing her crying bitterly at the thought of parting with him her father endeavored to speak, but could only murmur a few words of comfort, such as were suitable for a child, concluding with an injunction to walk in virtue's path and shun every vice. After a pause he said there was one of his family for whose conduct he feared. He repeated the same expression, when the young poet came up and said: "Oh! father, is it me you speak of?" The old man said it was. Robert turned to the window with the tears streaming down his manly cheeks, and his bosom swelling as if it would burst, from the very restraint he put upon himself. The father had marked his son.

## MISLED BY FANCY'S METEOR RAY.

By passion driven;

and the son knew and repented his faults, though he lacked the power to correct them. The old man was buried in the churchyard of "Alloway Auld Haunted Kirk," where I visited his grave and saw on a plain headstone the following stanzas by his son:

"Oh ye, when cheek the tear of pity stains,  
Draw near with pious reverence and attend,  
Here lies the loving husband's dear remains,  
The tender father and the generous friend,  
The pitying heart that felt for human woe,  
The dauntless heart that feared no human pride,  
The friend of man, to vice alone a foe,  
For even his failings leaned to virtue's side."

I was so unfortunate as not to meet Mrs. Begg's daughters, who reside with their mother in her pretty ivy-embowered cottage, as they were both absent at the village of Ayr, about two miles distant.

Of the poet's family three sons still survive, who occasionally visit their mother and cousins, and the scenes rendered classic by their father's writings. The eldest, Robert, is living on a retiring pension in Dumfries, having been in the civil service of the government; the other two, James and William, obtained commissions in the East India Company's service, and have attained, respectively, the ranks of Major and Lieut-Colonel.

J. G. W.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 9, 1856.

## TRUTH.

Oh! seek for Truth!  
Win thou the threshold of her halls;  
In age or youth,  
Seek her still whate'er befalls.  
Rich is the feast she freely preps;  
And round her broad time-honored beads,  
Who sought her long and won her well,  
In peace and joy forever dwell.

Shrink not from toil!  
Truth, rich and lovely, oft upsprings  
On poorest soil:  
O'er desert she her perfume flings!  
Sweet the reward by labor won;  
And calm that sleep when day is done,  
Of those who toil the truth to find,  
With ready hand and earnest mind.

Heed not the scorn  
Of worldly men who dwell around;  
But, night and morn,  
Worship the truth wher'er 'tis found!  
Truth seekers ever were reviled;  
But honest face and accent mild  
Prevail against ignoble pride,  
And turn the venom'd shaft aside.

Fear not to scan  
The deep profound, or mountain height;  
Heed not the man  
Who draws out creeds to keep thee right.  
Examine all creeds old or new;  
Test all with Reason through and through,  
For God in bounty, reason gave,  
From error's gloom our souls to save.

Swerre not aside!  
Thy rule of duty sketch aright—  
Then true abide:  
Inquiring still, with ardor bright,  
Like cloudlet's shadow on the stream,  
Or passing grief in childhood's dream,  
Shall be the ill and woe of earth  
To him who knows of truth the worth.

## AN ANCIENT DOCUMENT.

At a late meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The following epistle was read, and enrolled amongst the curiosities of the institution: From Women Friends at the yearly meeting held at Burlington, the 21st of the 7th month, 1726. From Women Friends at several quarterly and monthly meetings belonging to the same, Greeting.

Dear and well beloved Sisters,  
A weighty concern coming upon many faithful friends at this meeting in relation to divers undue liberties, and too frequently taken by some that walk among us and are accounted of us; we are willing, in the pure love of truth which heartily visited our souls, tenderly to caution and advise our friends against those things which we think inconsistent with our ancient Christian testimony of plainness in apparel, &c., some of which we think proper to particularize.

As first, that immodest fashion of hopping petticoats, or the imitation of them, either by some setting put into their petticoats to make them set full, or wearing more than is necessary, or any other imitation whatsoever, which we take to be a branch springing from the same corrupt root of pride. And also that none of our friends accustom themselves to wear their gowns with superfluous folds behind, but plain and decent; nor to go without aprons, nor to wear superfluous garters or plaits in their caps or pinners, nor to wear their heads dressed high behind; neither to cut or lay their hair on their forehead or temples.

And that friends be careful to avoid wearing striped shoes, or red or white heeled shoes or cloge, or shoes trimmed with gaudy colors. Likewise, that all friends be careful to avoid superfluity of furniture in their houses, and as much as may be to refrain using gaudy flowered or striped calicoes and stuffs.

And also that no friends use that irreverent practice of taking snuff, or handing snuff boxes one to another in meetings. Also that friends avoid the unnecessary use of fans in meetings lest in divert the mind from the more inward and spiritual exercise which all ought to be concerned in.

which hath graciously manifested itself for the redemption of a remnant from the vain conversation, custom and fashions that are in the world, that we might be unto the Lord a chosen generation royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people showing forth the praises of Him who hath called us out of darkness into His marvelous light: that we may all walk as children of the light and of the day, in the earnest desire of our souls.

We conclude with the salutations of unforgotten love, your friends and sisters.  
Signed on behalf and by order of the said meeting, by  
HANNAH HILL.

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT SALEM, OHIO.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum payable in advance. Or, \$2.00 at the end of the year.

We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor. All others to ANN PEARSON, Publishing Agent.

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Battle Creek, Phoebe H. Merritt,  
Bedford, Henry Cornell,  
Farmington, Abram Powers,  
Wolf Creek, Warren Gilbert,  
Ann Arbor, R. Glazier,  
West Unity, J. H. Richardson, Ohio.  
Edinburgh, Thomas C. Heighon, Ohio.  
Joseph Puckett, Winchester, Indiana.  
Wm. Harn, Brighton, Indiana.  
G. L. Gale, Northport, Indiana.  
Wm. Hopkins, Fremont,  
Elizabeth Morse, Angola,  
Henry Bowman, Johnstown, Barry Co. Mich.

## GEO. W. MANLY,

AMBROTYPE AND DAGUERRIAN ARTIST!

CARY'S BLOCK,

Main Street, Salem, Ohio.

Salem, June 23, 1855.

## D. WALTON.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF STOVES.

Also, Manufacturer of Tin Ware, Stove Furniture, Pipe, &amp;c. A great variety of Japanese Ware and Toys.

SALEM, Aug. 15, 1855.

## B. W. SPEAR, M. D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON;

OFFICE OVER M'CONNEL'S STORE, ON MAIN STREET;

Residence North Side of Green Street, second door West of the Elmhurst street.

SALEM, April 24, 1855.

## PITTSBURGH WATER CURE.

This institution for the Cure of the sick, is situated on the Ohio River and Ohio and Pa. R. R., 10 miles West of the City at

HAYSVILLE STATION.

All kinds of disease successfully treated. For particulars Address either of the physicians, Box 1304 Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. F. FREASE, M. D.  
H. FREASE, M. D.  
MRS. C. P. FREASE, M. D.

April 13th, 1856.

## New Store and New Goods.

T. L. RICHARDS,  
Is now opening out, in North Benton, Mahoning County, Ohio, a New and Select Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a Superb stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, OF EVERY SHADE AND VARIETY, SUCH AS FANCY, PLAIN AND PLAID SILKS.

Extra Black Dress and Apron Silks, also a general assortment of Muslins, Irish Linens, Damask Table Linen, Bird Eye Toweling, Velvets, Black Lace Veils and Black Crapes, Edgings, Laces, Collars, Undersleeves, Gloves, Hose, Cap Stuffs, Silk Fringe, Satin Stripped Poplin, Silk Tissues, Coburgs, Barages, Ginghams, Lawns, Mantillas, Tickings, Flannels, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Calicoes, Cambrics, Nankeens, Jeans, Book Handkerchiefs, Tissues, Carpets, Ladies' Shoes, Gause, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Grass Cloth, and French Brillantes.

## UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

Together with a general assortment of Groceries, and Notions, usually kept in a country store. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock of Goods, as they are determined to sell as low as can be bought in Eastern Ohio.

T. L. RICHARDS.

North Benton, May 31, 1856—5m.

## Hats, Caps, Wholesale and Retail.

AARON BRADFIELD,

INVITES the attention of the hat wearing part of creation in this neighborhood, and all that deal in the article, to his large assortment of Hats and Caps, of every description, just purchased for the Spring trade which he is now offering at the

OLD STAND, MAIN-ST, SALEM, OHIO.

His stock is the largest ever offered in the County, comprising Silk, Russia, Otter, Soft Fur, Panama, Straw, Leghorn, and Sea weed hats—Cloth, Oil Cloth, Silk and Plush Caps, Ladies Riding Hats and Caps, Children's fancy hats and caps, and every variety now in the market, which he will sell

## CHEAP FOR CASH.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. The attention of Merchants is invited to his stock, as he is prepared to fill their orders on as good terms as they can purchase in the East.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of Furs.

AARON BRADFIELD.

Salem, April 19th, 1856—4f.